

they faced and why they had to leave everything behind and flee to a neighboring country. They were worried about family and friends who are still in Syria—particularly given the massacre reported last week in Houla.

The international community must do more to end the violence and foster a representative transition to democracy in Syria.

I have to note for the record that I saw my colleague, JOHN MCCAIN, on the Senate floor. He, Senator LIEBERMAN, and others have been to the same place and have met with refugees and have strong feelings about Syria. I have to say, and I said this to the Syrian opposition I met with, I don't believe there is an appetite in America for invading another Muslim country or sending in our Army. We are war weary after more than 10 years at it. What we are looking for is an international organization or others who will join in the effort to stop Bashir al-Assad.

We encouraged Russia to step up. It has always had a special relationship with Syria. If Russia can bring the various parties together and end the violence and start a transition away from the brutality of Bashir al-Assad, it will be in the best interest of Russia and of the world.

The Arab League needs to raise its voice about solving those problems in Syria. We cannot let Assad bring any further embarrassment to the nations around the world. He has proven himself unworthy of the support of Russia or any country.

I urge Russia to join the United States and Turkey and others to find a timely way forward in Syria.

Georgia and Armenia are two other friends of the United States. In Georgia, President Saakashvili has made great progress on democratic and economic reforms. He was a leader in the Rose Revolution. His term is ending soon, and I hope the ensuing election will serve as a model for the region.

We should also not forget one important thing about Georgia. It is still dealing with the aftereffects of the 2008 war with Russia that resulted in the breakaway republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. I investigated the South Ossetia borderline, and I saw the permanent Russian facility there. It is clear that Putin is trying to create a provocative environment within Georgia today.

We need to take steps to make sure the EU six-point plan is worked out—a plan that wasn't implemented after the war. I hope displaced persons and communities in South Ossetia and those in Abkhazia as well will have a chance to be reintegrated back into Georgia where they belong.

We need to take the steps to eliminate and reduce unnecessary human suffering. The EU has an important monitoring mission there, and I urge Russia and Georgia to work with them.

One last point about Georgia is that a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps, stationed at Tbilisi in our Em-

bassy, reported on what is a phenomenal thing going on. Georgia is not in NATO. President Obama has said they can be, and will be, and should be. At this moment, Georgia is contributing more forces and soldiers per capita than any nation on Earth to the NATO mission in Afghanistan. A lieutenant colonel in our Marine Corps, who is training Georgian soldiers, said they were great fighters. He went on to say: If you want to know how I can prove that, I am sending them to Afghanistan to stand next to our U.S. Marines and help us in the fight. That is as great an endorsement any marine could give to another fighting soldier.

Lastly, Armenia. There are so many Armenians across America who have made such a profound impact on our Nation—in fact, around the world. The diaspora of Armenian citizens is larger than the current population of that nation. They have lived through terrible brutality and loss of life. The genocide that occurred in the beginning of the last century may have claimed as many as 1.5 million lives as Armenians were displaced from eastern Turkey, and it is a legacy they will always remember.

I visited the Armenian Genocide Memorial and Museum to pay tribute and acknowledge the great loss of life that Armenia has suffered. There was a special tribute to Clara Barton, who may be remembered in American history for her work in establishing nursing and health care. She went late in her life—in her seventies—to Armenia to provide that same kind of assistance. She is given special recognition in the Government of Armenia today. The Armenian Genocide Memorial pays tribute to the many Armenians who died during this terrible period and the courageous leadership of those countries that went forward after their painful past.

I called on the President of Turkey, when I visited him, as I did several years ago, to work closely with the Armenians to try to resolve past differences and make an honest acknowledgement of the history between the two countries and try to work out a peaceful and cooperative relationship.

Mr. President, one encounter in Armenia in particular gave me hope that such a path forward is possible. I met with six Armenians who had participated in U.S.-supported cross-border reconciliation programs with Turkey. They were artists, journalists, business entrepreneurs, filmmakers, and high school students. Some of their stories were deeply moving.

One high school student named Victoria talked about the summer camp she visited in Vermont with Turkish high school counterparts and how they broke through stereotypes and started friendships. The filmmaker talked about joint films made with Turkish counterparts and then shown at the Istanbul Film Festival. An entrepreneur in Armenia talked about a service he set up to help businesspeople

from Turkey work in Armenia and invest there.

These stories gave me hope that some of the painful wounds between these countries can be healed.

Let me close by saying what a reminder these countries are of the importance still played by American leadership all over the world. At a time with so many economic and security challenges around the world, now is not the time for the United States to retreat from the global stage.

I support the President's ending of the war in Iraq. I believe we should remove our troops from Afghanistan as quickly as possible. I know we have to remain engaged. The world still looks to us for leadership and values that they can build their countries' future on as well.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO PHILLIP D. MORSE, SR.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the extraordinary career of Phillip D. Morse, Sr., who served the United States Capitol Police with great distinction for 27 years, serving the final 5½ years as Chief of Police.

Chief Morse entered duty with the Capitol Police in May 1985. After training, his first duty assignment was providing security and law enforcement to the Senate. Since that time, he has worked in many different areas throughout the department, including the Containment and Emergency Response Team, Patrol Mobile Response Division, Capitol Division, and Office of Professional Standards and Compliance. Chief Morse eventually moved to the Dignitary Protection Division, where he implemented new financial management controls for the division and managed the overall security planning for the 2004 Democratic and Republican Conventions.

In 2004, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and returned to the Capitol Division. Upon his promotion to Inspector, Chief Morse assumed command of the Capitol Division and oversaw all police, security, and protective operations at the Capitol Building. During this time, Chief Morse established a Capitol Security Survey,

which addressed emergency procedures and protocols for prevention, response, and mitigation of critical incidents. In addition, he planned the security, evacuation, and emergency response for the 55th Presidential Inauguration. He later served as deputy chief of the Uniformed Services Bureau, the largest component of the Capitol Police.

On October 30, 2006, he was appointed as chief of the Capitol Police. As leader of the nearly 1,800-officer force, Chief Morse has overseen enhancements in numerous areas, including recruiting, training, technology, community outreach, and emergency preparedness. During his tenure, Chief Morse oversaw the opening of the Capitol Visitor Center and the merger between the Capitol Police and Library of Congress Police.

Throughout his career, Chief Morse has continuously exhibited exceptional skills as a crisis manager, security coordinator, innovator, and team builder. Always leading by example, Chief Morse motivated all who came into contact with him through his enthusiasm and flexibility. Thanks to his leadership and service, the Capitol Police today is a stronger, more professional, and effective law enforcement agency.

Born in Wilmington, NC, Chief Morse holds a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science degree in management from the Johns Hopkins University. He is a loving and devoted husband and father of three children.

Speaking both for himself and the ranks of law enforcement officers who serve the Congress, Chief Morse once stated, "The security and protection of this great institution is not only our job, but we consider it a sacred duty and privilege to serve you, the Congressional staff, and the millions of visitors from every corner of the world who come to the United States Capitol complex every year." We have all benefited from his distinction and dedication.

On behalf of the U.S. Senate, I congratulate Chief Morse on his well-earned retirement from the United States Capitol Police and salute his distinguished career.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote No. 114 on the nomination of Timothy S. Hillman to be a United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. CONNORS, JR.

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to John M. "Jack" Connors, Jr., of Brookline, MA, a larger-than-life figure in a region with quite a few outsized personalities. A Massachusetts native, he grew up in the Roslindale section of Boston and graduated from Boston College. A born go-getter, to help pay for

college Jack landed one of the greatest jobs in New England—selling hotdogs and peanuts at Fenway Park.

Not long after graduation, Jack co-founded Boston's Hill Holliday ad agency and spent the better part of 30 years as an ad man. Now a part of the Interpublic Group of Companies, Jack remains chairman emeritus of this leading agency. He is a fierce competitor in business and built hugely successful and profitable enterprises that employ tens of thousands and have contributed billions to the regional economy. In July, Jack will step down after a phenomenally successful 17-year tenure as chairman of the board of Partners Health Care Systems.

Partners began with the merger of two of our Nation's leading teaching hospitals, Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women's Hospital. Of course, the real work of any merger comes after the deal is signed, and when Jack was elected chairman of Partners' board in 1996, he helped lead the integration and growth of the new not-for-profit network.

Today, Partners is the largest health care network in Massachusetts, and with over 50,000 employees, the State's largest private employer. It is also one of our Nation's great medical research centers. In fact, Partners is the largest recipient of National Institutes of Health research grants, a testament to their world-class scientists and facilities.

Jack serves on the boards of many companies and organizations, including Covidien and Hasbro. He is also a trustee of Emmanuel College, his alma mater Boston College, and is a member of Harvard Medical School's Board of Fellows.

Throughout his career, Jack has been a relentless fighter for the less fortunate in the Boston area. From an early age, Jack worked closely with Boston's leading charities, often providing pro bono ad work for these nonprofits. Jack seemed to always know that any true measure of a successful life must include helping others.

Jack worked tirelessly to save many of the Boston Archdiocese's struggling schools. As a businessman, he knew that rescuing these schools required more than throwing money at the problem—and by some estimates, Jack raised about \$70 million for the cause—it also required a more businesslike approach to running these schools. So Jack encouraged the archdiocese to build parochial academies such as Pope John Paul II Catholic Academy that serve more than one parish. These academies are now models of primary education and well over 95 percent of their students go on to college.

Over the years, Jack worked closely with Boston Mayor Tom Menino on a number of important projects to help enrich the lives of at-risk youth. Among their more ambitious—and hugely successful—is Camp Harbor View. This partnership with the city and the Boys & Girls Clubs of Boston

has, in a few short years, created a summer haven for nearly 800 young people on Long Island off Quincy, MA. This remarkable program has a full-time staff which stays in contact with campers and their families during the school year.

In closing, it is a privilege for me to join Jack's friends, family, and colleagues in congratulating him on his retirement from Partners. And though Jack will be leaving Partners, we can be sure he will continue to have a larger-than-life presence in the educational, cultural, and business life of Boston. I thank Jack for his tremendous service to the people of Massachusetts and wish him and his wife Eileen all the best in the years ahead.

REMEMBERING SENATOR JAMES ABDNOR

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, I rise today to mark the passing of a great public servant from South Dakota, Senator James Abdnor.

Senator Abdnor is remembered across South Dakota as a man that never lost touch with the people who elected him. Throughout his life, no matter what office he achieved, he was in his heart the same small town South Dakotan he had always been. He traveled the world, but wherever he went, he always took his hometown, Kennebec, SD, with him.

Before he was a U.S. Senator, Jim Abdnor served in the South Dakota State Senate in Pierre, and spent 3 years as Lieutenant Governor. In 1972, he was elected to Congress, where he served three terms in the U.S. House. In 1980, he defeated Senator George McGovern to serve in the Senate, and later headed the Small Business Administration for 2 years under President Reagan.

Beyond his official titles, Senator Abdnor was also the son of a Lebanese immigrant, an Army veteran, a farmer and rancher, an avid follower of small town baseball, and a father-figure to many of his staff members, who continue to carry out his legacy to this day.

Senator Abdnor was regarded as a decent and humble man, by both political supporters and opponents. He would be the first to admit that he was not a flashy speaker, but, one-on-one, he had a way of connecting with people. Plain spoken, straightforward, friendly, and accessible—there are few politicians like Senator Abdnor, and our Nation is poorer for it.

As one South Dakotan recently wrote,

I may have voted for someone else, but I never voted against Jim.

His service inspired countless South Dakotans on both sides of the aisle, and we all mourn his passing.